(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2534.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1795.

MENTZ, *May* 4.

AT preſent there are great movements in the Auſtrian army, which announce the intention of an early attack; it will not however take place till after the arrival of general Bellegarde, who is gone to Vienna, in order to receive the emperor's orders on the operations of the campaign; he is expected here in two or three days, and in all probability, unleſs he brings orders to the contrary, the paſſage of the Rhine will be put in execution the day after his arrival; every thing is ready for it; a certain number of boats are collected to ſerve as gun boats; they are each armed with a piece of cannon at the prow, and conducted by 24 rowers; flags of different colours are to be ſignals for commencing their manœuvres. Major Williams is to command this expedition: Before the paſſage of the Rhine is attempted, they will perhaps undertake diſlodging the French from the important poſt of Marienborn.

The general count Clairfayt is appointed field-marſhal. The emperor has given him the command of the army of the empire; in conſequence, all the troops from Switzerland to the Lower Rhine are under his orders; and we may therefore hope for unanimity in the operations, of the advantage of which we ſhall be more ſenſible, as ſuch has never happened ſince the commencement of the war.

MADRID, *April* 5.

From Navarre we learn, that an attempt of the French general led to a ſe[illegible] engagement, in which the French were repulſed in the end—The affair however coſt us 200 men.

Our government has ſent to all the cities, towns, and boroughs in the kingdom, a letter under the royal ſeal, accompanied by an open direction, peremptorily ordering that the former ſhould not be opened until after Tueſday, April 7, and that it ſhall then be read to each community by the curate of the place. The public is exceedingly anxious to know the contents of this circular letter which will be read at the ſame hour in all the pariſhes of the kingdom.

HAGUE, *May* 5.

The French armies are making great movements in this country towards the frontiers of Brabant. It is generally ſuppoſed that theſe are in conſequence of the plan which has been adopted by the French government in favour of our republic. Their head quarters are to be eſtabliſhed at Antwerp; but according to all appearance, they will firſt be eſtabliſhed at Leyden, where Moreau, the general in chief, is expected to arrive to-morrow. The town of Leyden muſt reap conſiderable advantages from the intercourſe between the numerous French troops with their head quarters there. This will be particularly uſeful for the finances of the municipality of that town, which at preſent ſeem to be in a diſturbed ſituation, as the magiſtrates were obliged to ſell the houſe where their deputies uſed to lodge at their arrival here, and two yachts belonging to them.

May 20. On the firſt of this month, the proviſionary repreſentatives of the people of Holland, addreſſed a circular letter to the reſpective municipalities, to notify to them the eſtabliſhment of a new provincial committee, under the name of a Committee of Vigilance. Its functions are to ſupport the preſent government; to correſpond with other committees, and to ſuppreſs ſeditious machinations. An amneſty has been publiſhed to all deſerters who ſhall return before the firſt of June.—It is ſaid that this will furniſh an additional force of 10,000 men.

PARIS, 25 *Floreal*, *May* 14.

Billaud, Collet, and Barrere, we are informed, have taken their departure for Guyana, in South-America, which is the place of their deſtination. At the moment of their embarkation, Billaud was quite ſubdued; Collet was furious; Barrere ſmiled, and endeavoured to conſole his companions in misfortune.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[3d Prairial,] May 22.

Second Treaty with Pruſſia.

TREILHARD, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, preſented the following treaty concluded between the French republic and the king of Pruſſia.

The French republic and his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, having ſtipulated in the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between them on the 15th of laſt Germinal, April 5, ſome ſecret clauſes relative to the ſeventh article of that treaty, and which eſtabliſhed a line of demarcation and neutrality, the object of which, to remove the ſeat of war from all the north of Germany, have deemed it proper to explain themſelves further, and to fix definitely the conditions of a particular convention.

To this end the reſpective plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting powers, viz.

On the part of the French republic, the French citizen Barthelemy, ambaſſador to Switzerland, and on the part of the king of Pruſſia, his miniſter of ſtate, of war, and of the cabinet, Charles Auguſtus baron de Hardenberg, knight of the red eagle, of the white eagle, and of Staniſlaus, &c. have decided upon the following articles:

Art. I. In order to remove the theatre of war from the frontiers of the ſtates of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, to preſerve the tranquillity of the north of Germany, and to re-eſtabliſh the entire freedom and commerce between that part of the empire and France, in the ſame manner as before the war, the French republic conſents not to puſh the operations of war, nor to ſend troops, either by land or ſea, to the ſtates ſituated beyond the following line of demarcation.

This line ſhall comprehend Eaſt Frieſland, and ſhall deſcend along the Ems and the Aa or Alpha to Munſter, taking afterwards its direction towards Coesfeld, Bocken, Bockholt, to the frontier of the dutchy of Cleves, near Iſleborough, following this line of frontier to Magenpourt, upon the new Iſſel, and aſcending the Rhine to Duyſburgh, from thence extending along the frontier of the county of Marck to Werden, Gemarke, and along the Wipper to Hombourgh, Altenkirchen, Limbourg upon the Lonn, along that river and from that which ſtretches from Ideſtein to that city, Epſtein, and Houhſt upon the Mein, from thence to Rauenheim, along the Langraben to Durnheim, thence following the brook which croſſes that diſtrict to the frontiers of the Palatinate; thence along the frontiers of the county of Darmſtadt, and the circle of Franconia, which the line will entirely encloſe, to Eberſbach upon the Necker, continuing the courſe of that river to Winſſen, a free town of the empire, and taking thence a courſe to Lœwenſtein, Muhard, Hohenſtadt, Noerdlingen, a free town of the empire, and Holzkirch upon the Wermtz; encloſing the county of Pappenheim and the whole circle of Franconia and Upper Saxony, along Bavaria the Upper Palatinate, and Bohemia, to the frontiers of Sileſia.

II. The French republic conſiders as a neutral country, and as neutral ſtates, all thoſe which are ſituated behind this line, on condition that they obſerve on their part, the moſt ſtrict neutrality, the firſt object of which ſhall be to recal their contingencies, and not to make any new contract, which can authoriſe them to furniſh troops to the powers at war with France.

Thoſe who ſhall not comply with theſe conditions, ſhall be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

III. His majeſty the king of Pruſſia engages to cauſe the moſt ſtrict obſervance of this neutrality with reſpect to all the ſtates ſituate upon the right bank of the Mein, and compriſed in the line of demarcation above mentioned.

The king charges himſelf with guaranteeing, that no troops, the enemies of France, ſhall paſs that part of the line, or go out of the countries therein compriſed, in order to oppoſe the French arms; and to this effect the two contracting parties are bound to keep, upon the moſt eſſential points, afterwards to be agreed upon between them, corps of obſervation ſufficient to make this neutrality reſpected.

IV. The paſſage of troops, whether thoſe of the French republic, or thoſe of the empire, ſhall remain entirely free through the roads leading to the right bank of the Mein, by Francfort.

1ſt. From Kenigſton and Limbour, to Cologne.

2d. From Friedberg, Wetzlar and Siegin, to Cologne.

3d. From Haderſheim, Wiſbaden, and Naſſau, to Coblentz.

And laſtly—from Haderſheim, to Mayence, and, *vice verſa*, as well as through all the countries ſituated on the left bank of this river, and throughout the whole circle of Franconia, without doing the leaſt prejudice to the neutrality of all the ſtates and countries included in the line of demarcation.

V. The country of Sayn Altin Kirchen, on the Weſtenwald, compriſing therein, the little diſtrict of Bendorf below Coblentz, being in the poſſeſſion of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, will enjoy the ſame benefits and advantages as the other ſtates, ſituated on the left bank of the Rhine.

VI. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in this city of Baſle, within the term of one month, or ſooner, if poſſible, reckoning from this day. In conſequence of which, we the underſigned plenipotentiaries of the French republic and his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, by virtue of our powers, have ſigned the preſent convention, and have affixed thereunto our reſpective ſeals.

Done at Baſle, the 7th of May, 1795, the 3d year of the French republic.

(Signed) { FRANCIS BARTHELEMY, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Baron DE HARDENBERG.

BOURDEAUX, 16 *Floreal*, *May* 5.

The ſituation of this commune becomes daily more proſperous; confidence and peace have revived; our port is full of veſſels laden with grain, and induſtry and activity pervade every part of this city. On account of the immenſe quantity of grain which we have received lately, the price of that article has decreaſed, and every thing ſeems to announce that the termination of our miſeries is at hand.

The ceremonies of the catholic worſhip have been re-adopted with all their former ſolemnity and pomp.

LONDON, *May* 26.

Notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed fraudful declaration of the emperor, the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has already detached himſelf from the grand confederation. On the ninth inſtant, the commander of the Heſſian troops ſignified to general Clairfayt that he had received his ſovereign's orders to withdraw. The dukes of Brunſwick and Wertemberg are expected to follow the example immediately, and the greater part of the German princes in ſucceſſion.

June 2. The earle of Bute is arrived at Madrid, in his character of ambaſſador extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the catholic court from Great-Britain.

The preſent admiral of the fleet (Forbes) has kept his flag flying near half a century—he has been fourſcore years in the ſervice, and ſixty years ago was a captain, having been made poſt in March, 1736.

Captain Molloy retired from the ſervice, with property acquired thereio, to the amount of 25,000l. per annum: He becomes poſſeſſed of 30,000l. by commanding a king's ſhip which was in fight when admiral Gell captured the great St. Jago Spaniſh prize!

June 6. A general court, held at the India-Houſe this day, has granted an annuity of 5000l. to Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, during the term of the company's excluſive trade, as a mark of grateful eſteem for paſt ſervices.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

When the Leviathan was at Toulon in 1793, being in want of cannonades for the poop, application was made to the ordinance for the ſix French pieces that were lying in the artillery park. The requeſt was granted, and the cannonades (36 pounders) were taken on board, with caniſter and grape-ſhot proper for them. It ſo happened, that theſe pieces were not made uſe of till the action of the firſt of June. After a deſperate conflict, the republican ſhip, the America, ſtruck her colours to the Leviathan; when on boarding her, to the great chagrin of the Leviathan's crew, they were informed they had been firing dollars and ſix livre pieces during the action! Some pieces of the battered money were ſhewn, and ſeveral of the crew, it appeared, had been wounded by them, beſides others were found in the enemy's hull and maſts. The Frenchman had even concluded that the Leviathan's ſhot was expended, and that they were obliged to fight with money. On inveſtigation, it turned out that the caniſters of the cannonades, inſtead of being filled with ſmall ſhot, were filled with money of ſome unfortunate republican in the ordinance department at Toulon, who had taken the method of ſecuring his riches.

PLYMOUTH, *June* 2.

Late laſt night arrived in Hamoaze, a ſmall lugſail boat, under French colours, from the coaſt of France, ſaid to be from Breſt; a French gentleman of rank came over in her, and after laying ſome little time under the ſtern of the commander in chief's ſhip in Hamoaze he landed at Dock, and ſet off expreſs for London. Various and contradictory were the reports in circulation in conſequence; the moſt prevalent, are, that he brings an account of the greater part of Britanny being in a ſtate of counter-revolution; and alſo, that the ſailors belonging to the ſhips at Breſt are in a ſtate of mutiny, but we do not vouch for the truth of either.

The priſoners ſuffer much in Quimper priſon.—Eighteen hundred men have been buried ſince the middle of laſt year. This confirms the intelligence which we ſtated ſome time ago in an account from Jerſey.

Peace, according to the ſame information, is the general wiſh of the people in the neighbourhood of Breſt itſelf. They are aſtoniſhed that the Britiſh miniſter will not treat with the convention.

The Paris papers ſpeak of a treaty of peace between France and Spain as in great forwardneſs, if not already concluded. The chevalier d'Iriate, an envoy from Madrid, is now a reſident at the city of Baſle, in Switzerland, which is the centre of negotiation.

DUBLIN, *May* 9.

We hear that on Wedneſday laſt an edict appeared on the college gates, DIRECTING the ſcholars of the houſe, to attend the provoſt and fellows to the caſtle,

with an addreſs to the prince of Wales, FROM the provoſt, fellows, and SCHOLARS."

In conſequence of this peremptory order, it is ſaid, three of the ſcholars, in a reſpectful and dutiful manner, requeſted to ſee a copy of the intended addreſs, but they were told that they might hear it at the caſtle, and at the SAME time they were cited to appear before the board, to anſwer for their preſumption, in ſtarting ſo unexpected a difficulty, and interrogated as to the reaſons which induced them to make ſuch a requeſt

Two of theſe gentlemen replied, that although they never diſputed the authority of the board in matters relating to education, they regarded the preſent caſe in a different light, eſteeming the addreſs a corporate act, which as members of the corporation they had a right to be made acquainted with, particularly when commanded to ſanction it by their attendance; they alſo added, that if they were aſſured that it contained nothing more than a compliment to the prince of Wales, they would not have heſitated to attend it. The other gentleman being aſked whether he agreed with them in opinion, declared himſelf undecided; upon which he received a public admonition on Thurſday—and we are informed THEY were EXPELLED!!

At no former period do we remember this city to have been ſo diſgraced by the intemperate and licentious conduct of perſons wearing the military uniform, as the preſent. A melancholy inſtance occurred a few nights ago, which demonſtrates the truth of this obſervation. So early as 11 o'clock on Monday night, a reſpectable citizen who reſides in Eſſex-ſtreet, coming peaceably home in company with his wife, from a friend's, where he had ſpent the evening, was wantonly attacked in Dame-ſtreet by four perſons who wore the uniform of officers, and, without any provocation, cut in ſo deſperate a manner, that his life is at preſent deſpaired of.

NASSAU, *July* 10.

It appears by late advices from the Weſt-Indies that, excepting St. Euſtatius, none of the Dutch colonies have placed themſelves under the protection of either the Britiſh or French. On the forts of St. Euſtatius, the Dutch and French flags were flying together.

The inſurrection of the Charibs and French in St. Vincent's, is entirely quelled; it is added, that nearly the whole of the inſurgents are exterminated.

In Grenada, good order is in a great degree reeſtabliſhed; the moſt exemplary puniſhment was inflicted on ſuch of thoſe concerned in the late attrocious proceedings as were taken.

About two months ſince, 3 or 400 French from Guadaloupe landed in Dominico, and were joined by ſome of the diſaffected French inhabitants and people of colour. The meaſures immediately taken by the government of that colony, were ſo ſpirited and ſucceſsful, that the Carmagnols, after loſing many of their people, were obliged to relinquiſh their hopes of plunder and to retire from the iſland.

The Britiſh troops were withdrawn from St. Lucia.

It is with much ſatisfaction we inform our readers, that during all the late commotions in the Weſt-Indies, the Engliſh negroes have been faithful to their maſters; and that numbers of them were remarkably active in ſuppreſſing the inſurrections.

Admiral Murray ſailed from Bermuda for the coaſt of America about ſix weeks ſince.

BOSTON, *July* 21.

Important Weſt-India news.

By ſeveral arrivals ſince our laſt from that theatre of carnage, we have ſome intereſting information. We ſometime ſince mentioned the landing of certain French troops at Dominica.—The following, received by captain Erving, from Marigalante, yeſterday, gives the particulars of that buſineſs, with the fate of the troops ſo landed.

June 6. The French landed with 200 troops on the windward ſide of Dominica; they marched to a ſmall fort, ſhot the ſentery, and then, owing to a report that a large body of Engliſh troops were marching to intercept their retreat, precipitately fled to their boats, and returned to Marigalante, leaving three of their principal officers at Dominique; who, however, ſtealing a boat, got back the next day.

June 7. The ſame troops were ſent again to Dominique, and orders given to the boats which carried them over, to leave the iſland as ſoon as the troops had landed, this was fulfilled.

June 12. Three hundred other French troops arrived at Marigalante from Guadaloupe, and were immediately diſpatched to reinforce the troops at Dominique, but landed in a different part of the iſland 7 leagues from the place of landing of the firſt party.

Nothing was heard from either of thoſe parties of troops till the 17th, when a captain of the firſt diviſion arrived at Marigalante for a reinforcement of troops, and a ſupply of ammunition; and informed, that they had had a drawn action with the Engliſh, and that a few officers and men had been killed on both ſides; and that they expected to form a junction with the ſecond diviſion the night he left the iſland. He was immediately re-diſpatched with two auxiliary troops, but in a few hours returned, with information that on approaching the iſland, he found the Engliſh flag flying in the camp he left the French poſſeſſed of.

On the 16th, an attack upon the ſecond party returned to Marigalante wounded, and informed, that that party, having been completely ſurrounded by the Engliſh, had ſurrendered themſelves priſoners.

On the receipt of this news a number of other troops, prepared at Marigalante, to be ſent to Dominique on an expedition of ſucceſs, were ordered again to Guadaloupe, and the expedition entirely given up.

The French expected, when they firſt planned the attack of Dominique, to be joined by a large number of the inhabitants, but were diſappointed: as one of the officers obſerved, on his return, that even the women and children were active againſt them, getting on the hills and rolling large ſtones upon them as they approached.

A Monſieur Devoux, who for ſome time reſided in this town, was among the unfortunate French at Dominica.

Capt. M'Lellan, from St. Bartholomew's, confirms the ill ſucceſs of the French at Dominica.

St. Vincent's, from the verbal information of the different captains, was principally recovered by the Engliſh, who had latterly met with ſucceſs againſt the French and the Charibs.

Grenada was ſtill contended for, with alternate ſucceſs; and no circumſtance had occurred to authoriſe a deciſive opinion of the ultimate victors.

At Hiſpaniola the yellow fever rages, particularly at St. Mark's, where 40 or 50 were buried each day; and of 900 troops not 200 were in health.

Saturday, July 18. Arrived brig Delight, M'Lellan, in eighteen days from St. Bartholomew's. Spoke brig Mary, of Portland, Jones, from Charleſton for Cowes. On the firſt of July, the brig Polly, of Newburyport, captain Carter, laſt from Charleſton, laden with rice, while the captain was on ſhore procuring a coffin for one of his men who lay dead, the brig caught fire, by ſome unknown accident. The boats from all the Americans in the harbour were immediately ſent to her aſſiſtance, but it being impoſſible to extinguiſh the fire as ſhe lay, ſhe was towed in ſhore and ſcuttled. Very little property will be ſaved from her. The dead man, and one ſick man who was on board, were burnt in her.

NEW-YORK, *July* 25.

The weather has been extremely hot during the laſt week, pleaſantly variagated by frequent ſhowers and thunder. We do not learn that the mercury in Farrenheit's ſcale has exceeded 86 in the ſhade in this city, but on Wedneſday laſt it ſtood at 91 at Philadelphia. The ſeaſon has been a luxuriant and glorious one; vegitation was never known to be more rapid, nor the harveſt more abundant than the preſent, in all parts of our land—a circumſtance which ſhould excite ten fold gratitude at this juncture of European diſtreſs.

By the brig John, captain Oakes, in 18 days from Barbadoes, we learn, that two frigates with about 70 ſail of Britiſh veſſels had arrived from England, on board of which were 4500 troops, deſtined for Martinique and other iſlands to leeward.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 28.

Yeſterday arrived from St. Simon's, Georgia, the ſchooner Commerce, captain Frankford, with a quantity of live oak for the frigate; the building of which has been for ſome time protracted for want of ſeveral heavy pieces of timber, which are now ſupplied by the above arrival.

CHARLESTON, *July* 16.

A gentleman in this city, has received a letter by captain Bythwood which mentions that a frigate arrived at the Havannah on the 27th of June, in a ſhort paſſage from Spain, and brought advice of the count d'Aranda having ſet off from Madrid for Paris, to negociate a peace with the republic of France, and that it was the general opinion and wiſh that it would ſoon be concluded.

Capt. Bythwood informs us, that there are now in the Havannah, confined, upwards of 400 priſoners, moſtly taken from the French privateers cruiſing from this city.

——Brought 40 of the exchanged priſoners, 30 of whom were taken in the brig Sans Culottes on the 5th November laſt, and have ever ſince been cloſely confined in a priſon under ground.

About the 1ſt inſtant, ſaw at the Havannah the captain of the ſhip Hero, a prize to captain Carvine of the brig La Vengeur, who informed capt. Bythwood, that the prize maſter by miſtaking the Jardines for the Cape Corrientes or Cape Antonio, had run the ſhip aſhore on the Iſle of Pines, about the 15th ult. and had ſet fire to her, the people taking to their boats.

About the 4th inſtant, a ſchooner had arrived expreſs from Auguſtine, for troops which gave an account of the Americans having invaded Eaſt Florida.

WINCHESTER, *July* 20.

From the *Knoxville Gazette*, July 3.

It is now no longer doubtful, whether the Spaniſh government have eſtabliſhed a fort at the Chickaſaw Bluff, in latitude 35 degrees north, upon the eaſt bank of the Miſſiſippi, within the limits of this territory. The loge, pickets, and other materials, were all prepared on the weſt (Spaniſh) ſide of the river, which were brought over with ſuch expedition, that the block-houſe and ſtockade were erected and cannon planted in twenty-four hours. Guioſo, the governor of the Natches, was himſelf at the ſpot, with the Vigilant and two other gallies, and informed a man who was there at the time he was erecting the block-houſe, that he was determined to eſtabliſh and maintain at that place a ſtrong garriſon.—Certainly the United States will no longer paſſively behold the encroachments of the Spaniſh government?

In the month of May laſt, the frontier citizens, impreſſed with the ſufferings of their neighbours, the Cherokees, of the upper towns, for the want of bread for themſelves and families, caufed two hundred and fifty buſhels of corn to be delivered to them at Tellico block-houſe.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro boy, who ſays his name is JOE, and that he is free born, but was bound by his mother to JAMES DANT, of the Federal City, he appears to be about 14 or 15 years old, had on when committed a pair of old trouſers, and an old coat. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

July 24, 1795.

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred and twenty-eight acres of LAND, lying on Zachiah Swamp, in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, twenty-five from Alexandria, and thirty-eight from the Federal city. This plantation is well adapted to any kind of produce, with a good dwelling houſe, two large barns, and a plenty of other convenient houſes, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. Alſo a great quantity of board and rail timber, and a plenty of meadow ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the land, and obtain any farther information from the ſubſcribers living on the premiſes.

HENRY S. HAWKINS,
ALEXANDER S. HAWKINS.

June 25th, 1795. 2

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 4th day of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, for READY CASH,

ALL the perſonal property of IGNATIUS BAGGOTT, late of Charles county, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, with ſeveral other articles too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock.

All perſons that have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, on or before the firſt day of June next, which time it is my wiſh and determination to have the buſineſs finally ſettled.

ELIJAH MOORE, Adminiſtrator of IGNATIUS BAGGOTT, deceaſed.

July 10, 1795. 2X

Purſuant to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, at his late dwelling houſe, near Annapolis, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the 14th day of Auguſt, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,

A NUMBER of horſes, black cattle, ſheep and hogs, one yoke of oxen, two feather beds and furniture, and other houſehold furniture, tobacco in parcels, a quantity of old iron, plantation utenſils, old lumber, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

SAMUEL & NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executors.

July 23, 1795. 2

BY virtue of the powers veſted in us by an act of the general aſſembly, of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river, we do hereby give notice, that a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the George-town bridge company, is required at the houſe of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the ſecond Tueſday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the ſaid company for the preſent year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M. LINGAN,
WM. DEAKINS, junior,

George-town, Patowmack, July 23, 1795. 2

RAN AWAY in June laſt a negro man named JOHN, a black fellow, with a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes, about twenty-ſix years of age, tolerable luſty: I ſuſpect he is concealed at the plantation of Mrs. MARY WEEMS, near Annapolis, or ſculking in town under a pretence of being free. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any perſon that will deliver me the above negro, or ſecure him in gaol ſo that I get him again.

BENJ. DARNELL. 2

July 28, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we, the ſubſcribers intend to make application to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called PORTLAND MANOR, ſituate and lying in the county aforeſaid, purſuant to the directions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES DRURY,
JOSEPH CHILDS.

Anne-Arundel county, July 11, 1795. 3

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, that they may ſettled, by

LUKE POOL, Adminiſtrator,
ANNE DORSEY, Adminiſtratrix.

June 17, 1795.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.

Annapolis, Maryland, July 22d. 1795.

In COUNCIL.

CITIZEN LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL, having produced to this board, his commiſſion as conſul from the republic of France for this State, together with an exequator or recognition of his ſaid quality, under the hand of the Preſident of the United States, and ſealed with the ſeal of the United States:—ORDERED, that the ſaid recognition be publiſhed for the information and government of the people of this ſtate.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. to the Coun.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all whom it may Concern.

THE citizen LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIL having produced to me his commiſſion as conſul for the republic of France, within the State of Maryland, I do hereby recogniſe him as ſuch, and do declare him free to exerciſe and enjoy ſuch functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to conſuls of the French republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that caſe made and provided.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United (Seal) States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, the twenty-ſecond day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(Signed,) GO. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,

ED. RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, the 10th of Auguſt next.

A VALUABLE body of LANDS, ſituated on South river, in Anne-Arundel county, diſtant about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, nine from Annapolis, and twenty-ſeven from the Federal city. For the convenience of purchaſers, they are divided into four parcels.

Lot No. 1, contains 622 acres, well incloſed. The improvements are, a framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed, and ſufficiently large for a common family, a garden well paled in, ſmoke-houſe and other neceſſary out-houſes, a corn-houſe, tobacco-houſe and a new barn, ſheded on each ſide; alſo, a young apple orchard planted on this lot about two years ago. More than one third thereof is woodland.

No. 2, contains 210¾ acres. There are two mill-ſeats on this lot, one of which is improved. The mill-houſe is about thirty feet by twenty-five; the lower ſtory is built with ſtone, and the upper framed; all the running geers were new two years ago, and now in very good repair. She has two pair of Cologne ſtones, four new bolting cloths, one water wheel, twenty-two feet head and fall, and ſituate in one of the beſt of neighbourhoods for country cuſtom. The other mill-ſeat has been improved, but has now gone to decay. There is a good mill-houſe on it, 24 by 18; the ſtream from which might be carried to the other mill with ſome expence. Annexed to this lot there are about 25 acres of fine timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made of the ſame kind. The reſidue of this lot is chiefly in wood.

No. 3, contains 330 acres, well incloſed. The improvements are, a good dwelling-houſe, one ſtory high, partly brick and partly framed, ſituate immediately on the water. Near the dwelling there are a large two ſtory brick warehouſe, 40 by 30, a good kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, ſtables, and all other neceſſary out-houſes. There are, alſo, on this lot, two good tobacco houſes, two good apple orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees. Nearly half this lot is woodland.

No. 4, contains 355 acres, well incloſed. The improvements are, a ſmall new dwelling-houſe, kitchen, corn, and tobacco-houſes, a variety of fruit trees, and about 30 acres of fine bottom fit for meadow. More than half this lot is in wood.

All the woodland belonging to the above lots lies convenient to good landings on navigable water. The terms of ſale will be one fourth of the purchaſe money in hand, the reſidue in three equal annual payments with intereſt from the day of ſale. The land to be conveyed when the purchaſe money is paid. A general plot will be lodged at the office of Nicholas Brice, Eſqr. near Griffith's bridge, Baltimore-town, and the premiſes will be ſhewn at any time to perſons deſirous of purchaſing.

N. B Good ſecurity will be required for the above payments.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's Creek, Anne-Arundel county, June 29, 1795. 3X

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Philip Hammond's mill, about the latter part of January laſt, a young STEER, ſuppoſed to be three years old this ſpring, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under piece taken out of the left, his colour is brindle and white, with a white ſpot in his forehead, and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WARFIELD, of JOHN.

February 23, 1795. 3X

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided. 6X

June 8, 1795. JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt-Office until the firſt day of October next. See Note 7th.

10. From York-town by Abbot's-town and Getteſburgh to Hagar's-town and Williamſport, in Maryland, to Martinſburg, in Virginia.

Leave York-town every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's-town on Tueſday noon, and at Martinſburg by 7 P M. *Returning* Leave Martinſburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagar's town by noon, and at York-town on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

In MARYLAND.

12. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough and Calvert court-houſe to St. Leonard's creek.

Leave Annapolis every Tueſday by 7 A. M. arrive at Lower-Marlborough by 3 P. M. at Calvert court-houſe by 7 P. M. and at St. Leonard's creek on Wedneſday by 10 A M *Returning*. Leave St. Leonard's creek on Friday by 3 P. M. arrive at Calvert court-houſe by 7 P. M. at Lower-Marlborough on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Annapolis by 7 P. M.

13. From Bladenſburg by Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham to Benedict.

Leave Bladenſburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 11 A. M. leave Upper-Marlborough in two hours, and arrive at Benedict on Sunday noon. *Returning*. Leave Benedict on Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Upper-Marlborough by 4 P. M. and at Bladenſburg on Tueſday by 9 A. M.

Note 1. The Poſtmaſter-general may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4. News-papers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mails, and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry news-papers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without that emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt of November next, and continue until the firſt of October, 1797.

Note 6. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals ſuch alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſtmaſter-General.

General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, July 6, 1795. 4

TWO HOGSHEADS TOBACCO, inſpected at Piſcataway Wharehouſe, viz.

E. E. 683, 861, 99, 762, inſpected 13th Sept. 1794.
T. B. 1129, 754, 89, 665, ditto 31ſt October, 1792.

Prince-George's county, ſt. 18th June, 1795.

CAME before me the ſubſcriber one of the juſtices of the peace for ſaid county, BENONIE H. WADE, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that he honeſtly received the above notes of tobacco, at marks and numbers ſpecified, and that he has miſlaid or loſt the ſame, and that he has not paid away the ſame to any perſon whatſoever, and that the ſame tobacco is juſtly due him from the inſpectors of the ſaid Piſcataway warehouſe. Sworn to before

FRANCIS C. DYER.

WALTER EDELEN at the ſame time made oath, that the above ſpecified notes he put into the hands of the ſaid BENONIE WADE, to have priſed heavier.

FRANCIS C. DYER.

X

Notice is hereby given, that on the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, will be EXPOSED to SALE, all the perſonal eſtate of THOMAS KING, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

CONSISTING of ſix likely young country born NEGROES, ſome horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, tobacco, plantation utenſils, and houſehold furniture. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and begin at eleven o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid THOMAS KING, are requeſted to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale, properly authenticated.

SOLOMON GROVES, Adminiſtrator.

July 10, 1795. 4X

By the ORPHANS COURT of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, June Term, 1795.

THE JUSTICES obſerving the little attention paid by perſons having buſineſs in the Orphans Court, to the proceſs and orders iſſued from the ſame, have come to a determination, that in future all proceſs ſhall be ſtrictly enforced, they therefore, for the information of thoſe concerned, give this public notice, that the attendance of all perſons hereafter ſummoned or attached will not be diſpenſed with, and the ſheriff of the county will be made anſwerable for their appearance.

By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills,
Anne-Arundel county. 4

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE ſtock holders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY are requeſted to attend their annual meeting, at the houſe of the widow SUTER, in George-town, on the third day of Auguſt next; matters of great conſequence to the company will be propoſed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpoſe of finiſhing the work and opening the navigation of Shanandoah river, it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,

WM. HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

Alexandria, June 26, 1795. 5X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called AIX LA-CHAPPELLE, ſituate in the county of Montgomery aforeſaid, as the ſubſcriber's particular part of the ſaid land, purſuant to the directions of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Waſhington county, June 25, 1795. X

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the month of May laſt, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, ſhe took her only child with her, a handſome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as ſhe has been ſeen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and paſs her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for ſecuring the ſaid woman and child, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

WHEREAS an adverteſiment appeared in the Maryland Gazette, of the 28th May, 1795, under my ſignature, which may not be fully comprehended, as to colonel Joſeph Wilkinſon, who is mentioned therein, I therefore think proper here to ſay, that colonel Wilkinſon was only a friendly agent in the affair between Weems and myſelf, and that he paſſed the ſaid bond on my account, and at my particular ſolicitation.

THOMAS H. EGAN.

June 24, 1795. X

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger, vs. *Henry Shaver, and others.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for veſting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceaſed, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to convey unto the complainant in fee; the complainant ſtates, and ſo it appears from affidavit, that the ſaid defendant hath removed from and is out of the ſtate; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, to the intent, that the ſaid Henry Shaver may have notice of his the ſaid Bergers application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed agreeably to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

X

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, ſtout, ſubſtantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *ſeaſoned white* oak for the frame.—The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 11 or 12 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handſome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an indiſpenſible objection. Inquire of the printer.

March 23, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the ſmall-pox in March laſt, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look ſwelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round inſtead of a hollow, he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat note, and is a ſmooth ſpoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I ſuppoſe will endeavour to paſs for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS. 7

JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid carrying away, or in any wiſe harbouring, entertaining or concealing the ſaid negro at their peril.

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about ſixteen years of age, ſhe is a good houſe maid, and ſold for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 14

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menonits, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 14

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 14

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or turtenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſaid uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 14

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795. 7

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 46 RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.